PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT NORTHERN BOUNDARY
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

U.S./CANADA NORTHERN BOUNDARY AREA
2016 SALMON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REPORT
AND 2017 PRELIMINARY EXPECTATIONS

REPORT TCNB (17)-1

April 2017

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LIST OF ACRONYMS WITH DEFINITIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AAH	Annual Allowable Harvest
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish & Game
AUC	Area-under-the-curve
DFO	Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans
ESSR	Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement
FSC	Food, Social, and Ceremonial
ITQ	Individual Transferable Quota
MFLNRO	Ministry of Forest, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations
NBC	Northern British Columbia Dixon Entrance to Kitimat including Queen Charlotte Islands.
NBTC	Northern Boundary Technical Committee
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SFC	Skeena Fisheries Commission
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TRTC	Total Return to Canada

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews:

1) catch, effort, and management actions in the 2014 Northern Boundary Area troll and net fisheries of southern Southeast Alaska Districts 101 to 108 and northern British Columbia Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5;

2) management performance relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty requirements for sockeye and pink salmon;

3) preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2015.

2014 FISHERIES

Pink salmon returns were generally very strong throughout southern Southeast Alaska and along the northern outer coast, but were very poor through much of the northern inside waters. The southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest was 33.2 million (Districts 101-108, all harvest codes, all gear), which was 150% of the recent ten-year average and was the third highest even-year harvest since 1960. For all of Southeast Alaska, excluding the Yakutat area, the pink salmon harvest was 37.2 million fish, which was well above the preseason forecast point estimate of 22 million and above the 8-36 million 80% confidence interval range of the forecast.

The total 2014 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 13.8 million index fish ranked 14th since 1960, and was the highest even-year index since 2004. Biological escapement goals are in place for three subregions in Southeast Alaska and escapement goals were exceeded for two of these subregions in 2014. On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for 8 of 15 districts in the region and for 26 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. Nearly all of the districts and stock groups that were below management targets were in the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 9.65 million exceeded the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish and was the 9th largest index value since 1960.

Sockeye salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area were above the 1985–2013 average in the District 103 and 104 traditional purse seine fisheries and below average in the District 101 and 102 purse seine fisheries, and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 10,400, which was within the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. The expanded peak survey estimate of 43,400 McDonald Lake sockeye salmon, however, was below the lower bound of the 55,000 to 120,000 sustainable escapement goal range.

Summer chum salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were generally below average. The Southern Southeast chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 13 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of

southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 54,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 13 streams). The escapement index of 42,000 in 2014 was below goal.

Coho salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area were above average in gillnet and purse seine fisheries, and coho salmon escapement counts and estimates were above goal. The combined peak count of 16,675 coho salmon in the 14 surveyed streams in the Ketchikan survey index was well above the escapement goal of 4,250-8,500 fish and was the second highest index in the time series. The total escapement of 4,110 coho salmon to Hugh Smith Lake was well above the biological escapement goal range of 500-1,600 fish and was the highest escapement on record.

In Canadian Area 1 there are no longer commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks. A large pink surplus was identified in Masset Inlet, leading to a successful seine fishery that harvested 606,300 pink salmon. Gillnets were also open in Masset Inlet to target pink salmon, though no vessels participated in the fishery opening. No chum salmon surpluses were identified in-season. As such, no terminal chum-directed gillnet or seine fisheries occurred in 2014, and a chum non-retention regulation was in place during the Masset Inlet pink salmon directed seine fishery. Catches in the Area 1/101 troll fishery were below the previous decadal average for coho salmon (134,955 vs. 148,498 fish) and pink salmon (31,774 vs. 47,739 fish).

The Canadian Area 3 commercial net fishery anticipated a harvestable surplus of 240,000 Nass sockeye salmon, along with seine opportunities to harvest surpluses associated with an average pink salmon return. Coho salmon retention was also permitted throughout the fishing season while specific measures were in place to conserve local wild chum and Chinook salmon populations. Sockeye salmon catches were slightly below average in Area 3, with gillnets catching 111,426 compared to the previous decadal average of 122,351 and seines catching 11,071 compared to the previous decadal average of 46,759. Pink salmon catches were well below average in Area 3 for gillnets, catching 31,943 compared to the previous even-year decadal average of 342,185, and below average for seines, catching 861,855 fish compared to the previous even-year decadal average of 1,277,577 fish.

In late June, single 30-hour commercial gillnet opening targeting Skeena Chinook salmon caught 423 fish. The second anticipated opening directed at Skeena Chinook salmon did not occur due to poor gillnet CPUEs during the initial opening, and poor catches of Chinook salmon at the Tyee Test Fishery. The Area 4 net fishery was planned in anticipation of a commercial sockeye salmon surplus of 525,000 and a below average pink salmon return. The gillnet fishery was directed at Skeena sockeye salmon while also retaining coho and pink salmon. The total gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 363,396 was well above the 2004-2014 average of 243,338 fish. The gillnet fleet also retained 7,293 coho and 310,394 pink salmon during the 2014 Area 4 fishery. The seine fleet targeted Skeena sockeye salmon in a quota controlled fishery, while also retaining pink and coho salmon. The final catches of 118,056 sockeye and 471,782 pink salmon compared to the 2004-2014 average of 70,829 sockeye and 151,983 pink salmon. The seine fleet also recorded a landed catch of 6,938 coho salmon.

As is the case in most years, Area 5 gillnet openings occur in concert with Area 4 openings directed at Skeena sockeye salmon. Limited effort resulted in the Area 5 gillnet fleet harvesting

848 sockeye and 3,066 pink salmon. Commercial seine opportunities in Area 5 were limited to a single pink-directed opening to target local Area 5 pink salmon stocks, with a harvest of 83,146 fish.

The preliminary sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 260,102 to the Nass was higher than the escapement target of 200,000 and the previous decade average of 158,557. The Skeena sockeye salmon net escapement estimate of 1.646 million was higher than the 2004 to 2014 average of 844,026, and almost double the target escapement of 900,000. Pink salmon returns throughout the North Coast were higher than expected and exceeded escapement goals in most cases. Chum salmon escapements continued to be poor and management measures to reduce impacts to wild chum salmon continued in 2014.

MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

Pacific Salmon Treaty based harvest sharing agreements were renewed in 2009 for the Northern Boundary area fisheries—Alaska District 104 purse seine, Alaska District 101 drift gillnet, Canadian Area 3 net, and Canadian Area 1 troll. The agreements are "abundance based" where the allowable harvest is a percentage of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH). The AAH is the total return of applicable stocks minus the lesser of: 1) the actual escapement, or 2) the escapement goal. Catches over or under the AAH are summed over the period of the agreement to allow for annual variation.

In Alaska's District 104 purse seine fishery, the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon run size determines the AAH of these stocks prior to Statistical Week 31. In Alaska's District 101 gillnet fishery, the AAH is based solely on the run size of Nass River sockeye salmon. The run size of Alaskan pink salmon returning to Districts 101-103 determines the allowable harvests of these stocks in Canada's Area 3 (3-4) net and Area 1 troll fisheries.

The agreement specifies a harvest in the District 104 purse seine fishery, from the beginning of the season through Statistical Week 30, of 2.45% of the combined AAH of both the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon runs. The fishery opens the first Sunday in July and in 2014 the initial opening was July 6 (Week 28). The 2014 pre-Week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on returns of local Alaskan stocks as well as the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) preseason forecast returns of approximately 642 thousand Nass River sockeye salmon and 2.3 million Skeena River sockeye salmon. The preseason forecasts resulted in a total projected return of 2.942 million Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon which, minus an escapement goal of 1.10 million, produced an AAH of approximately 1.842 million fish. Using this forecast, the 2014 pre-week 31 AAH was approximately 45,129 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon in the District 104 purse seine fishery.

In the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery, the AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. The return of Nass sockeye salmon was forecast at 642,000 in 2014 which, minus an escapement goal of 200,000, would result in an AAH of about 442,000.

Using this forecast, the 2014 allowable harvest in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was approximately 60,000 Yasa River sockeye salmon.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 15 (week 25) in 2014. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Yasa River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon start to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts to regulations to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan (PSMP) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 111 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

For the year 2014, Canada was to manage the Area 1-1 to 1-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 3.49 % of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 30.79 million pink salmon, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 AAH was 40.09 million pink salmon. The resulting Area 1-1 to 1-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 997,033 pink salmon of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be below average for both Area 1 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Actual returns to Area 1 and 4 streams were above average. The 2014 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Subareas 1-1 to 1-4 was 499,673 and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 347,699, or 0.87 % of the AAH, well below the annual agreement of 3.49 %.

Also in 2014, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 3.15% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total run of 30.79 million pinks, the resulting Area 1-2 southern commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 1.03 million pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 101 (Dixon Entrance NR Lines) from July 1st to September 30th. Pink salmon retention was also permitted during the Chinook salmon directed fishery in parts of Area 1 which opened from June 21st to August 4th and again from September 1st to 30th. Area 1 pink salmon directed effort was very minimal and the fishery harvested a total of 11,773 pink salmon, with an estimated 26,798 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.07 % of the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink AAH, well below the annual agreement of 3.15%.

[redacted]

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2015 is predicted to be in the record range, with a point estimate of 58 million fish (80% confidence interval: 37–79 million fish). An actual harvest of 58 million pink salmon would be well above the recent 10-year average of 30 million pink salmon, and would be in the top ten harvests since 1960. The 2015 forecast was produced in two steps: 1) a forecast of the trend in the harvest, and 2) the forecast trend adjusted using 2015

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

August and then dropped below average for the final three weeks of the fishery. Sockeye salmon catches were above average throughout the season and the catch of 34,765 fish was 164% of average. The total chum salmon catch of 52,749 fish was only 47% of the long-term average, and catches were below average in all but the first two weeks of the fishery. Catches of coho salmon were near or above average in most weeks of the fishery and the total coho salmon harvest of 42,114 fish was 139% of the 1985–2013 average. The harvest of 348 Chinook salmon was 121% of average.

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2014, the initial opening was July 6 (Week 28). The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 2,942,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon. In the 2014 treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27–30), 114,375 sockeye were harvested during one 15-hour opening in Week 28, one 15-hour opening in Week 29, and two 15-hour openings in week 30 (Table 4). A total of 101 purse seine vessels fished at some time in the district during the treaty period. In past years 60% to 80% of treaty-period sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena origin, therefore we would anticipate between 69,000 and 92,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon may have been harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery during the 2014 treaty period. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested, and the actual catch by stock, will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

In the 2014 season, the District 104 purse seine fishery harvested 10,867,608 pink salmon, 701,841 sockeye salmon, 108,893 chum salmon, 141,812 coho salmon, and 10,918 Chinook salmon (Table 4). The number of days that the fishery was open was near the treaty period (1985–2013) average and the number of hours fishing was near average throughout the season. There was no purse seine non-retention period in 2014, and the Chinook salmon catch of 10,918 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was the highest since 2004. Sockeye salmon catches were above average throughout the season and the treaty-period (week 28–30) catch of 114,812 was 113% of the 1985–2013 average. The total sockeye salmon catch of 701,841 was 140% of average. Catches of coho salmon were also above average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 141,812 was 125% of the 1985–2013 average. Pink salmon catches were above average through early August, and the catch of nearly 11 million fish was the highest even-year harvest since 1986. Chum salmon catches were above average in the first three weeks of the fishery and then declined through the season. The overall chum salmon harvest was approximately half of average.

Districts 105, 106, and 107 Purse Seine Fisheries

For the 2014 season, the combined Districts 105, 106, and 107 traditional state managed purse seine fisheries harvested 3.01 million pink salmon, 130,920 chum salmon, 27,754 coho salmon, 24,979 sockeye salmon, and 1,171 Chinook salmon.

District 101 Tree Point Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2014 season, DFO forecast a total return of 652,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 15 in 2014. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the run strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan begins the third Sunday in July and sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time. Beginning in Week 36 (August 31) management was based on the strength of wild stock fall chum and coho salmon.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opened Sunday June 15 (Week 25) in 2014. The number of days the fishery was open was slightly above average all season. The number of boats fishing during weekly openings remained below average until late in the season. The total number of individual boats fishing during the season was 73, which was 65% of the 1985-2013 average of 113 boats. A total of 55,828 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 45% of the 1985-2013 average of 125,335 fish (Table 5). Catches of sockeye salmon were below treaty-period averages throughout the entire season. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 35,506 fish, or about 64% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. The final number of Nass River sockeye harvested at Tree Point will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2014 season. In past years approximately 65% of the District 101 gillnet sockeye salmon harvest has been of Nass River origin, therefore we would anticipate that approximately 36,000 Nass River sockeye salmon may have been harvested in the District 101 gillnet fishery in 2014.

The pink salmon catch of 708,357 in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was 138% of the average of 514,000 fish. Pink salmon catches were above average in nearly all weeks until late August. The chum salmon catch of 184,289 was 61% of the average of 304,000. Chum salmon catches were below average in nearly all weeks of the fishery. Coho salmon catches were near average for most of the season, but spiked to well above average in late August and September. The total coho salmon harvest of 91,342 was 188% of the treaty-period average. The Chinook salmon harvest was near, or just below, average throughout the season and the catch of 1,267 was 84% of the treaty-period average.

District 106 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2014 harvest in the District 106 commercial gillnet fishery included 415,392 pink salmon, 286,815 coho salmon, 106,243 chum salmon, 58,430 sockeye salmon, and 2,092 Chinook salmon (Table 6). The number of hours open to fishing was above average, while the number of

boats participating in the fishery was below average early in the season and above average from mid-August (Week 34) through the end of the season. Although there were no directed Chinook salmon fisheries early in the season, catches were generally above average from early-July through the end of the season. Sockeye salmon catches were below or near average throughout the season and the total sockeye salmon catch of 58,430 fish was only 64% of the recent ten-year average. Catches of coho salmon were well above average in most weeks, and the overall harvest was more than double the recent ten-year average of 129,000 fish. Pink salmon catches were also well above average during the peak weeks of the season, and the overall harvest of 415,392 was 152% of the recent ten-year average. Chum salmon catches were below average in nearly all weeks.

Annette Island Reserve Fisheries

In 2014, the Annette Island purse seine fishery harvested 1,476,628 pink salmon, 31,307 chum salmon, 12,970 sockeye salmon, 5,464 coho salmon, and 193 Chinook salmon. The 2014 Annette Island drift gillnet fishery harvested 98,023 chum salmon, 484,572 pink salmon, 8,675 sockeye salmon, 45,305 coho salmon, and 1,094 Chinook salmon (Tables 7-8).

Pink, Sockeye, and Chum Salmon Escapements

Escapements of pink salmon were generally very strong throughout southern Southeast Alaska and along the northern outer coast, but were very poor through much of the northern inside waters. The total 2014 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 13.8 million index fish ranked 14th since 1960, and was the highest even-year index since 2004. Biological escapement goals are in place for three subregions in Southeast Alaska and escapement goals were exceeded for two of these subregions in 2014. On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for 8 of 15 districts in the region and for 26 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. Nearly all of the districts and stock groups that were below management targets were in the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 9.65 million exceeded the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish and was the 9th largest index value since 1960 (Table 9). The pink salmon harvest of 33.2 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was 150% of the recent 10-year average and was the third highest even-year harvest since 1960. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 37.2 million fish was below the 2004–2013 average of 41.5 million, but was the highest even-year harvest since 2004.

Sockeye salmon returns throughout Southeast Alaska were generally strong in 2014, and escapement targets were met for 11 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems in Southeast Alaska with formal escapement goals, with one system, Lost River (Yakutat), not having an escapement estimate due to a lack of a peak survey. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 10,400, which was within the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 43,400 fish, which was below the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish for the second year in a row.

For summer-run chum salmon, lower bound sustainable escapement goals were met for only one of the three subregions in Southeast Alaska. In Southeast Alaska, runs are divided into summer and fall runs. The Southern Southeast summer-run chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 13 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 54,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 13 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were below average at most index streams in southern Southeast Alaska and the index of 42,000 in 2014 was below goal. Cholmondeley Sound is the only area in southern Southeast Alaska with a formal escapement goal for fall chum salmon. Fall chum salmon runs are monitored in Cholmondeley Sound through aerial surveys at Disappearance and Lagoon creeks. The escapement index of 48,000 was at the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to both streams).

Management Performance Relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirements

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The 2009 revision of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the AAH of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to Statistical Week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 2.45% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon AAH that would have been harvested in this fishery, during the 1985-1996 period, if the annual pre-Week 31 harvest had been exactly 120,000 sockeye salmon. Catches from 1997 were not included in the baseline calculation due to unusually high levels of sockeye salmon abundance in the fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) management intent is to harvest Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The Treaty recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their catch shares but permit a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The preliminary total return of Nass and Skeena river sockeye in 2014 is currently estimated at 3,839,500. This return would have allowed a treaty-period catch in the District 104 purse seine fishery of approximately 67,100 Nass and Skeena river sockeye salmon. The 2014 total catch of sockeye salmon during the District 104 treaty period was 114,375. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 104 fishery is presented in Table 10 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2012 and preliminary run reconstruction estimates for 2013 and 2014. The preliminary estimates of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery is 4,227 fish in 2013 and 74,420 fish in 2014. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested in the 2013 and 2014 District 104 treaty-periods will not be available until catch, escapement, stock composition, and run reconstruction estimates are finalized for those years.

District 101 Tree Point Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2008 revision of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement allows the District 101 gillnet fishery to harvest 13.8 percent of the AAH) of Nass River sockeye salmon run. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200 thousand, or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 13.8% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass sockeye salmon run that was harvested in this fishery during years 1985-1997. The ADF&G management intent is to harvest Nass River sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The Pacific Salmon Treaty recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their harvest shares while permitting a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The preliminary total return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2014 is currently estimated at 552,000 sockeye salmon. This return would have allowed a catch in the District 101 gillnet fishery of 48,600 Nass River sockeye salmon. The 2014 total catch of sockeye salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery was 55,828. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 101 gillnet fishery is presented in Table 11 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2012 and preliminary run reconstruction estimates for 2013 and 2014. The preliminary estimates of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery is 35,472 fish in 2013 and 29,150 fish in 2014. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the 2013 and 2014 District 101 gillnet fishery will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

2015 Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Forecast

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2015 is predicted to be in the *excellent* range, with a point estimate of 58 million fish (80% confidence interval: 37–79 million fish). An actual harvest of 58 million pink salmon would be well above the recent 10-year average of 41 million pink salmon, and would be in the top ten harvests since 1960. The 2015 forecast was produced in two steps: 1) a forecast of the trend in the harvest, and 2) the forecast trend adjusted using 2014 juvenile pink salmon abundance data provided by the NOAA Fisheries, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Auke Bay Laboratories. Formal forecasts are not made for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

2014 Salmon Forecast

Area 1 Expectations

Sockeye There are no significant local sockeye stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.

Pink This was an on-year for Haida Gwaii, with a surplus being possible in inside waters.

Chum Fishing opportunities were dependent on surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye A below average Nass sockeye total return of 539,000 (with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 661,000 and a 75% probability the return would exceed 449,000) was expected to provide modest commercial fishing opportunities.

Pink A below average return was expected based on lower than average brood year escapements.

Chum Area 3 chum stocks remain below target levels. Fishing opportunities were constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum returning to Area 3 streams.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 2.25 million sockeye returning to the Skeena in 2014 with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 3.32 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 1.53 million. A slightly below average Skeena sockeye directed commercial fishery was anticipated in Area 4.

Pink A poor return was expected based on low brood year escapements.

Chum Skeena chum escapements are depressed and there was no chum retention in Area 4.

Area 5 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 2.25 million sockeye returning to the Skeena in 2014 with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 3.32 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 1.53 million.

A slightly below average commercial fishery directed at Skeena sockeye was anticipated in Area 5.

Pink A poor return was expected based on low brood year escapements.

Chum Local chum stocks are depressed with no surplus anticipated.

Review of 2014 Fishing Season - Net and Troll Fisheries

Area 1

Commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks no longer occur in Area 1, focussing instead on local pink and chum stocks (Figure 3). A large surplus of pink salmon was identified in Masset Inlet on August 21st, leading to 10 consecutive daily openings (August 24th to September 2nd), 8.7 boat days of total effort and a combined catch of 606,300 pink salmon. The gillnet fleet was permitted to fish the surplus of Masset Inlet pink salmon at the same time as the seine fleet, but no vessels participated. No chum salmon surpluses were identified in-season in Area 1 (Tables 12 and 13).

The Area 1 troll fishery was managed considering domestic Chinook, sockeye and chum salmon stocks of concern, and the PST AABM Chinook salmon ceiling. An Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) system governed the harvest of all Chinook salmon. The directed Chinook salmon fishery in portions of Area 1 was opened from June 21st to August 4th and again from September 1st to September 30th. The coho and pink salmon directed troll fishery in Dixon Entrance was opened from July 1st to September 30th. Chum salmon retention was only permitted from July 1st to July 31st in subarea 101-4 and a portion of 101-8, with 100% head retention required for otolith thermal mark analysis. The 125 chum salmon otoliths collected from that fishery are to be submitted to the ADF&G for analysis. Sockeye salmon bycatch retention was permitted in portions of Area 101 from July 15th to August 16th.

The preliminary catch estimate for the Area 1 portion (includes Area 101) of the 2014 troll fishery is 40,969 sockeye, 134,954 coho, 31,744 pink, 125 chum and 146,066 Chinook salmon (Table 14).

See Table 33 for Area 1 escapements.

Area 3

Management units (sub-areas) of Statistical Area 3 are outlined in Figure 5. In recent years, the Area 3 sockeye salmon gillnet fishery has started mid-June to assess stock strength of returning

Nass-bound sockeye salmon, with the first exploratory fishery of 2014 taking place on June 10th and 11th. Since 1994, in-season escapement estimates have been provided by the Nisga'a fish wheel operations conducted in the lower Nass River approximately five miles upstream from the old Nass gillnet test fishery site. In 2014, fish wheel operations commenced June 1st and closed for the season on September 13th. No sampling days were lost to high water in 2014. The Nass River fish wheel operation, along with the Nisga'a Fisheries Program, continue to be an example of quality stock assessment and effective fisheries co-management.

In general, the Area 3 net fishery is managed for Nass River sockeye salmon until mid-July after which the outer Area 3 fishery is managed based on Nass and Skeena pink and Skeena sockeye salmon stock abundance. The inside Area 3 (Sub-areas 3-7 to 17) net fishery is managed for Nass sockeye and local pink salmon abundance from mid-July to late August or early September. In 2014, all Area 3 net fisheries operated with a non-retention/non-possession restriction for steelhead, with similar restrictions in place for chum for all but two openings in restricted locations. In addition, all seine fisheries were also conducted with an additional non-retention/non-possession restriction for Chinook salmon. Due to conservation concerns for Kwinageese sockeye salmon, marine commercial gillnets were closed from July 9th to July 26th and the seine fishery required mandatory release (non-retention / non-possession) of sockeye salmon during the Kwinageese closure period.

The 2014 Area 3 exploratory gillnet fishery began with two consecutive 16-hour openings on June 10th and 11th (Week 24) in portions of 3-3, 3-7 and 3-12 to assess Nass River sockeye salmon run strength. Less than average gillnet fleet sizes of 148 and 109 vessels (a combined 171 boat days effort) participated with 9,699 sockeye, 2 coho, 58 pink and 371 Chinook salmon being harvested (Tables 15 to 17). The sockeye salmon catch and resulting CPUE were below average resulting no further opportunities for the week.

In Week 25, a similar pattern of two consecutive 16-hour openings (June 16th and 17th), in the same restricted areas of 3-3, 3-7 and 3-12, were permitted in Area 3 to target Nass sockeye salmon. Sockeye salmon CPUEs increased to average, with a combined opening total catch of 19,952 sockeye, 31 coho, 2 pink and 483 Chinook salmon. As was the case during the previous week, a majority of the gillnet fleet fished the inside waters north of China Hat to accumulate a combined effort of 198 boat-days.

During Week 26, four 16-hour gillnet openings were permitted as sockeye salmon CPUE's suggested a return of Nass River sockeye salmon that was close to the pre-season forecast, while Nass River fish wheel catches indicated a return to date that was nearly double the 1994-2014 mean. A total of 40,618 sockeye, 304 coho, 183 pink and 1,035 Chinook salmon were harvested while accumulating 390 boat-days of effort.

Another four 16-hour gillnet openings were permitted in Week 27 to intercept Nass River sockeye salmon. Good sockeye salmon escapements through the fish wheels in the previous week had increased the in-season forecast substantially to 542,000 (50% probability level) and a range of 475,000 to 2,490,000 (95% Confidence Intervals). However, as was the case during the 2014 fishery, sockeye CPUE's declined from Week 26 to Week 27. In addition, sockeye salmon catch rates at the fish wheels showed big declines and by the end of Week 27 were below the previous 20-year mean. Pink salmon CPUE's peaked during this week as local pink salmon stocks entered the fishing area. As in 2014, chum salmon bycatch retention was permitted during Week 27 (on July 3rd and 4th) in portions of subareas 3-3 and 3-7 around Wales Island where previous otolith thermal mark analysis indicated high proportions of passing US hatchery chum salmon, limiting impacts to local wild chum stocks. A proportion of the chum salmon catch was otolith sampled for post-season analysis to determine the hatchery contribution to the total catch. Chinook salmon retention was not permitted after Week 27 due to poor returns to the Nass River and other Area 3 coastal Chinook salmon systems. Total gillnet harvests for Week 27 were 27,758 sockeye, 489 coho, 7,140 pink, 3,947 chum and 320 Chinook salmon and combined effort totalled 397 boat days (Tables 15 to 17).

Gillnets were allowed two openings in Week 28, though retention was limited to sockeye, coho and pink salmon. The gillnet fleet, confined to portions of 3-7 and 3-12, fished a total of 164 boat days to catch 7,725 sockeye, 147 coho, and 1,936 pink salmon (Tables 15 to 17). The seine fleet was permitted to fish Area 3 for the first time this week, with two openings around Wales Island targeting pink salmon and with retention of sockeye, coho and chum salmon also permitted. Minimal seine effort occurred during this week (10.7 boat-days) and 1,759 sockeye, 269 coho, 10,205 pink and 7,770 chum salmon were caught (Tables 18 to 20).

In 2011 a barrier from a rock fall in the Kwinageese River was confirmed that was preventing nearly all sockeye and Chinook salmon from migrating upstream. Concrete blocks were placed downstream of the barrier to raise the water level below the falls to allow fish passage. The 2014 sockeye salmon return was believed to be impacted from the barrier. Consequently, gillnet fishing was closed and sockeye salmon retention was prohibited for seiners for the peak Kwinageese migration period (July 9 to 27).

Week 29 was closed to gillnets as this week is, on average, the peak migration period through Area 3 for Kwinageese sockeye salmon, based on DNA analysis of the Nass River fish wheels. During Week 29, there were four 16-hour seine openings in Area 3, targeting pink salmon. Sockeye salmon retention was not permitted this week to protect passing Kwinageese sockeye salmon. Open fishing areas were restricted to portions of sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, with retention of chum salmon being permitted. A total of 1,907 coho, 381,659 pink and 19,502 chum salmon were caught during the week (Tables 18 to 20). Fishing effort for the seine fleet peaked at 65.3 boat days this week.

Gillnetting remained closed during Week 30. Meanwhile, to harvest abundant Area 3 pink salmon, the seine fleet were permitted to fish two 10-hour openings for a total effort of 24 boat days. The fleet was again restricted to portions of sub-areas 3-1 and 3-7 and sockeye, chum and Chinook salmon retention was prohibited. The total seine catch for the two openings was 1,669 coho and 177,290 pink salmon (Tables 18 to 20).

The gillnet fleet was permitted to fish three days in Area 3 during Week 31 but were confined to portions of 3-1, 3-7 and 3-12. No vessels fished 3-1 as a majority of the fleet fished the more terminal portion of 3-7 and the available portion of 3-12. Chum salmon retention was again not permitted. With a combined effort of 55 boat days the gillnet fleet caught 5,678 sockeye, 934 coho and 20,624 pink salmon (Tables 15 to 17). As was the case in 2014, this was the last opening of the season for gillnets in Area 3 as in-season Nass sockeye salmon forecasts suggested the TAC was nearly caught and the on-going concerns for local wild chum salmon populations. The seine fleet was allowed to fish two 10-hour seine openings in Week 31 with only sockeye, coho and pink salmon retention being permitted. A portion of subarea 3-3, along with subareas 3-4, 3-7 and 3-9 were open to fishing. The total weekly seine effort of 37.5 boat days yielded a combined catch of 22,371 sockeye, 2,663 coho and 128,190 pink salmon (Tables 18 to 20).

With no more gillnet fishing in Area 3, the seine fleet fished three more 10-hour openings during Week 32, while being confined to the outer portion of Area 3 to limit interception of passing Nass River sockeye salmon and increase the chance of intercepting abundant Skeena River sockeye salmon. Fishing boundaries remained similar to those of the previous week, as were species retention regulations. Effort increased slightly over the previous week, at 32 boat days, and the fleet harvested 8,941 sockeye, 2,703 coho and 146,147 pink salmon. By the end of this week the updated in-season Nass River sockeye salmon total return to Canada (TRTC) forecast point estimates was 405,000 (95% confidence Interval of 350,000 – 530,000).

Another two days of seine fishing were permitted during Week 33, with boundaries remaining similar to the previous two weeks. The fleet showed not as good pink salmon fishing in Area 4 drew most of the fleet away from Area 3. Sockeye salmon retention was not permitted to minimize impacts to passing Nass sockeye salmon. Only 6.7 boat days of effort was expended and the fleet harvested 684 coho and 18,364 pink salmon. This was the final week of seine fishing in Area 3.

In 2014, the total gillnet fishing effort was 1,375 boat days, well below the 1990-1999 average effort of 2,845 boat days and the 2000-2009 decadal average effort of 2,283 boat days. The total Area 3 seine effort of 146 boat days is also well below the 1990-1999 average of 1,271 boat days and the 2000-2009 average of 266 boat days. For gillnets there was a total of 17 openings and

[redacted] days (24 hour equivalent) fishing, while seiner fished [redacted] days for a combined total of [redacted] days (24 hour equivalent), well below the 1996-1999 averages of 32 and 37 days fishing, respectively, and the 2000-2009 averages of 13 and 12 days, respectively (Table 13). The gillnet and seine exclusive salmon delivered catches of [redacted] and [redacted] respectively, more than the pre-season expected harvest levels. The catch of pink salmon by gillnets [redacted] and seiners [redacted] were higher than anticipated given this was an off-year for pink salmon returning to Area 1.

Better than average in-season coho salmon abundance indicators suggested a relatively strong Yes/s area coho salmon return. As such, portions of Area 1 (still-areas [redacted] and a portion of [redacted]) were open for trolling with coho and pink salmon retention from August 16th to September 30th. In addition, the north-west portion of Area [redacted] was included in the fourth (Coast troll coho and pink-directed fishery that opened July 1st. Total combined catches from Areas [redacted] and 1 troll fisheries were [redacted] cohos and [redacted] pink salmon (Table [redacted]).

Total Yinggi's Treaty and Harvest Agreement catches both in the Yees River and the marine approach areas included [redacted] sockeyes, [redacted] cohos, [redacted] pink, [redacted] chum and [redacted] Chinook salmon. The Glaucous Kiva Nation harvested [redacted] sockeyes, [redacted] cohos and [redacted] Chinook salmon as part of their food, social and ceremonial (FSC) fisheries in the Yees River system. The Yinggi's and Glaucous harvested an additional [redacted] sockeye salmon as part of a demonstration inland commercial fishery.

The end of season preliminary DFOS estimates for Yinggi's Treaty accounting are [redacted] sockeyes, [redacted] cohos, [redacted] pink, [redacted] chum and [redacted] Chinook salmon. With the exception of coho salmon, all escapements for 2010 were below the 2000-2010 mean values.

The preliminary sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the Yees River of [redacted] was much higher than the escapement target of [redacted]. The Mackadie River escapement of [redacted] was below the 2000-09 decadal average ([redacted]) and the desired escapement target ([redacted]). The Kwinageese River sockeye salmon escapement was very low at [redacted] far slightly higher than the partial barrier escapement years of 2009 and 2010 with escapements of [redacted] and [redacted] respectively. It is suspected that the 2009 brood year was also affected by the barrier as the 2010 return had both dominant brood years affected. Dandelion River escapements were similar to recent averages with an SEIE estimate of [redacted] adult sockeye salmon, while Gingit Creek sockeye salmon escapements continue to be near historical highs, with area-under-the-curve (AUC) estimates of [redacted] adults and [redacted] jacks.

Survey 6

The slightly below average pre-season total season forecast of [illegible] outflows (68% probability range [illegible]) outflows Alewife Brook outflows salmon was expected to promote moderate opportunities for commercial harvesters. Starting up cliff pass for Alewife Brook pink salmon, the anticipated season was expected to be poor odd on diversion fisheries. In-season abundance indicators include the Pure and Killers, Lawrys [illegible] PCA counting facilities, harvest rate and CPUE models. Pure Natural [illegible] fish catches and environmental variables in Area 4 and other fishing areas in southern MI and southern Southeast Alaska. The Pure and Killers opened from May [illegible] to September [illegible]. The author Blair normal start to the and Killers was to assess the early onset of Brownd salmon season.

Area 4 gillnet and seine fisheries operated with a one-weekend-two-consecutive restriction for Alsek salmon and steelhead. Chinook salmon retention remained prohibited for the same Alsek Pursuit for the Chinook salmon directed gillnet opening during Week 31. Chinook salmon retention/possession for the gillnet fleet was also restricted to [illegible]. Purse seine/gillnet/set and beach seine/dip net/set [illegible] fishery openings and fishing restrictions.

Starting Week 31, the Area 3 Chinook-directed gillnet fishery took place, with the first opening being 12 hours in duration, beginning June [illegible]. Bag or point gillnet catches and Lone Chinook salmon bottle at the Pure Trail Killers, the usual second Chinook salmon gillnet opening of 12 hours did not occur. The next catch was 913 Chinook salmon for the opening. Fields 31). Following the opening, Chinook salmon retention by the gillnet fleet remained restricted for the remainder of the season.

Gillnet fishing resumed in Area 4 during Week 36, with a single 12-hour opening at gillnet Alewife outflows salmon. Pure Trail Killers commissions or only [illegible] indicated a Alewife outflows salmon [illegible] of just over [illegible] outflows. While [illegible] vessels operating with an effort of [illegible] hour days, the gillnet fleet delivered [illegible] outflows, [illegible] coho and [illegible] pink salmon.

By Week 31 the [illegible] salmon had increased slightly to [illegible] outflows, placing the Alewife Brook outflows salmon commercial Trail Allowable Catch [illegible] at [illegible] fish and leading to the gillnet fleet fishing four 12-hour openings during the week. Overall participation remained Lowered at [illegible] during each opening for a combined vessel effort of [illegible] hour days and a total catch of [illegible] outflows, [illegible] coho and [illegible] pink salmon.

Combined strength in the Alewife Brook outflows salmon stock compared to an additional four openings for the gillnet fleet during Week 31 and the first week of the Area 3 outflows salmon area [illegible] fishery. In addition, a much stronger than anticipated returning of Alewife Brook pink salmon arrived to the Alewife approach waters. Gillnet participation during the four openings varied from [illegible] to [illegible] vessels, with a combined effort of [illegible] hour days. The total vessel count

[illegible]

escapements throughout the Skeena River were well above average while Chinook salmon escapements were below average.

Area 5

Management of the Area 5 fishery during July is based on Skeena River sockeye salmon abundance. From late July to early August, the fishery targets Skeena River pink salmon stocks which use Area 5 as a migration route. In mid to late August, fisheries are managed for harvest of local pink salmon stocks.

Pre-season expectations were for poor returns of Area 5 pink salmon and average for Skeena River sockeye salmon. Similar to Area 4, a modest directed fishery for Skeena River sockeye salmon occurred in 2018. As with the Area 4 gillnet fleet, a total of 10 openings were permitted between July 11th and July 28th, yielding a harvest of 848 sockeye, 86 coho and 3,066 pink salmon while expending 9 boat days of effort (Table 25). First Nation's FSC fisheries targeting local stocks caught an estimated 2,739 sockeye, 15 coho, 150 pink, 0 chum and 54 Chinook salmon. Pink salmon escapements to Area 5 were better than predicted and greatly improved over the brood year, allowing for a single seine fishery in the inside portion of the fishing area. With 9 boat days of effort while targeting pinks and allowing retention of coho, the seine fleet harvested 83,146 pinks and 102 coho salmon (Tables 26).

For the troll fleet, portions of Area 105 were opened from July 15th to September 30th to target coho and pink salmon. A total effort of 6 boat days was reported in Area 105, with 832 coho and no pink salmon being harvested (Table 27).

Management Performance Relative to Treaty Requirements

Annex 3 (3–4) Pink Net Catch (Preliminary)

For the year 2018, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.85 % of the annual allowable harvest (AABH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 50.79 million pink salmon, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 AABH was 40.06 million pink salmon. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AABH was approximately 997,013 pink salmon of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average to below average for Area 3 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. The actual return to Area 3 was above average while the Area 4 return was as anticipated. The 2018 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Sub-areas 3-1 to 3-4 was 850,671 and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 847,109, or 0.87 % of the AABH, well below the annex agreement of 2.85 %.

Area 1 Pink Troll Fishery (Preliminary)

For the year 2014, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57 % of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a Total Return of 50.79 million pink salmon, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 1.03 million pink salmon of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance AB Line) from July 1st to September 30th. Pink salmon retention was also permitted during the Chinook salmon directed fishery in parts of Area 1 which opened from June 21st to August 4th and again from September 1st to 30th. Area 1 pink salmon directed effort was minimal and the fishery harvested a total of 31,775 fish, with an estimated 26,798 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.07 % of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57%.

The pattern of total Area 1 weekly pink salmon troll catch in 2014 is illustrated in Table 14.

2015 Salmon Forecast Northern British Columbia

Expectations and fishing plans for 2015 are still preliminary. Specific opening dates and fishing patterns are determined through consultations with industry and since this process has not yet been completed it is too early to provide details. A summary of the forecasts for Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5 is provided in Table 31.

Area 1 Expectations

Sockeye There are no significant local sockeye salmon stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.

Pink The odd-year cycle on Haida Gwaii has no potential for surpluses. Brood year escapements did not produce any surpluses. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses identified in-season.

Chum Returns have been variable and trending downward in recent years. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye An average Nass River sockeye salmon total return of 727,000 (with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 900,000 and a 90% probability the return will exceed 588,000) is expected to provide modest commercial fishing opportunities.

Pink An average return is expected based on an odd-year 5-year average forecast. As a result, pink salmon directed fisheries are likely to occur in 2015.

Chum Area 3 chum salmon stocks remain below target escapement levels. Fishing opportunities will be constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum salmon returning to Area 3 streams.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicts a 50% probability of approximately 3.5 million sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2015 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 7.3 million and a 90% probability the return will exceed 1.66 million. An average Skeena River sockeye salmon fishery is anticipated.

Pink A below average return is expected based on brood year escapements. Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 4 are not anticipated.

Chum Skeena River chum salmon escapements are depressed and there will be no chum salmon retention in Area 4.

Area 5 Expectations

Sockeye Commercial fisheries targeting sockeye salmon will depend on Skeena River returns.

Pink A below average return is expected based on brood year escapements. Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 5 are not anticipated.

Chum Local chum salmon stocks are depressed, and no surplus is anticipated.

TABLES

Table 1.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2014 Alaska District 101 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
28	July 6, 2014	July 6, 2014	26	15	390	95	2,974	3,343	122,591	10,785	139,788
29	July 13, 2014	July 13, 2014	38	15	570	157	2,622	1,004	269,052	10,808	283,643
29B	July 17, 2014	July 17, 2014	84	15	1,260	309	4,855	2,215	549,001	21,176	577,556
30	July 20, 2014	July 20, 2014	62	15	930	186	4,590	2,121	458,553	17,848	483,298
30B	July 24, 2014	July 24, 2014	84	15	1,260	151	5,938	2,903	773,069	20,968	803,029
31	July 27, 2014	July 28, 2014	94	39	3,666	87	12,296	5,781	933,426	24,579	976,169
31B	July 31, 2014	August 1, 2014	64	39	2,496	139	11,902	4,768	844,802	11,834	873,445
32	August 4, 2014	August 5, 2014	43	39	1,677	228	3,461	2,850	444,347	4,729	455,615
32B	August 8, 2014	August 9, 2014	33	39	1,287	69	2,867	2,828	537,955	4,831	548,550
33	August 12, 2014	August 13, 2014	50	39	1,950	32	8,301	5,753	882,426	6,147	902,659
33B	August 16, 2014	August 17, 2014	65	39	2,535	32	4,443	5,702	815,153	6,194	831,524
34	August 20, 2014	August 21, 2014	57	39	2,223	50	8,600	6,682	521,709	7,043	544,084
35	August 24, 2014	August 25, 2014	39	39	1,521	14	1,181	4,570	123,337	3,508	132,610
35B	August 28, 2014	August 28, 2014	10	15	150	0	1,348	2,242	16,922	1,055	21,567
Season Total			150	402	21,915	1,549	75,378	52,762	7,292,343	151,505	7,573,537

Table 2.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2014 Alaska District 102 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	June 15, 2014	June 18, 2014	13	87	1,131	68	323	437	23	1,026	1,877
26	June 22, 2014	June 25, 2014	20	87	1,740	170	1,430	1,478	2,899	12,819	18,796
27	June 29, 2014	July 2, 2014	46	87	4,002	575	3,441	5,336	39,858	66,156	115,366
28	July 6, 2014	July 6, 2014	37	15	555	242	2,635	4,275	65,714	68,061	140,927
28B	July 7, 2014	July 7, 2014	28	15	420	102	1,370	2,140	48,727	26,191	78,530
29	July 13, 2014	July 13, 2014	33	15	495	70	1,874	1,733	81,172	46,488	131,337
29B	July 17, 2014	July 17, 2014	45	15	675	228	2,810	2,862	211,754	41,343	258,997
30	July 20, 2014	July 20, 2014	21	15	315	60	3,223	2,362	181,007	39,849	226,501
30B	July 24, 2014	July 24, 2014	26	15	390	64	2,163	2,196	282,311	30,530	317,264
31	July 27, 2014	July 28, 2014	17	39	663	28	2,542	1,408	121,399	14,110	139,487
31B	July 31, 2014	August 1, 2014	24	39	936	19	4,065	2,224	380,358	14,748	401,414
32	August 4, 2014	August 5, 2014	48	39	1,872	192	5,373	5,261	1,086,318	14,394	1,111,538
32B	August 8, 2014	August 9, 2014	25	39	975	12	1,392	2,165	345,296	3,626	352,491
33	August 12, 2014	August 13, 2014	24	39	936	3	1,823	3,417	420,147	6,449	431,839
33B	August 16, 2014	August 17, 2014	48	39	1,872	33	4,389	6,849	886,186	12,148	909,605
34	August 20, 2014	August 21, 2014	36	39	1,404	13	2,825	5,386	252,976	5,310	266,510
35	August 24, 2014	August 25, 2014	29	39	1,131	2	1,071	3,883	83,738	4,511	93,205
35B	August 28, 2014	August 28, 2014	7	15	105	0	217	1,364	17,108	2,203	20,892
37	September 9, 2014	September 9, 2014	5	12	60	0	39	715	162	1,879	2,795
Season Total			156	690	19,677	1,881	43,005	55,491	4,507,153	411,841	5,019,371

Table 3 - Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2014 Alaska District 103 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
30	July 30, 2014	July 30, 2014	4	15	60	18	1,112	644	32,769	1,383	35,952
30B	July 24, 2014	July 24, 2014	5	15	75	66	888	417	32,444	1,039	34,854
31	July 27, 2014	July 28, 2014	19	39	741	23	2,483	4,035	219,672	5,366	231,579
31B	July 31, 2014	August 1, 2014	20	39	780	43	3,676	4,375	305,266	4,452	317,732
32	August 4, 2014	August 5, 2014	19	39	741	71	2,269	2,046	382,954	2,665	389,983
32B	August 8, 2014	August 9, 2014	68	39	2,652	52	4,159	6,338	1,153,922	8,912	1,173,383
33	August 12, 2014	August 13, 2014	43	39	1,677	54	4,725	8,683	686,089	7,905	707,456
33B	August 16, 2014	August 17, 2014	49	39	1,872	8	4,762	5,999	668,646	7,455	686,870
34	August 20, 2014	August 21, 2014	57	39	2,223	19	7,289	5,331	400,772	9,946	423,348
35-35B*	August 24, 2014	August 28, 2014	51	54	1,674	14	3,455	4,248	121,472	3,508	132,697
Season Total			319	357	12,495	368	34,769	42,114	4,203,972	52,749	4,333,948

Table 4 - Monthly commercial catch and fishing effort by species in the [redacted] during [redacted]

Month	Species	Division	Effort			Catch					
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
[redacted]											
[redacted]											
[redacted]										

Table 1: Words crossword until and Whitley Bird by opening to the Orchid Mission 95 table gallon Hilary synchronous.

			Albert			Lamb					
Words	Spend Up	Calendar	Words	Hours	Blood Study	Diamond	Business	Coffee	Play	Money	Lamb
95	Sing (–2014)	Sing (–2014)	88	56	0.057	477	1,748	750	77	1,191	0.436
92	Sing (–2015)	Sing (–2016)	93	92	0.191	488	7,716	298	388	6,135	0.636
97	Sing (–2016)	Sing (–2016)	97	94	0.431	500	10,616	535	10,530	11,980	0.616
98	Sing (–2016)	Sing (–2016)	95	95	0.230	539	1,420	1,420	10,606	10,606	0.0230
95	Sing (–2016)	Sing (–2016)	95	94	0.195	95	2,716	551	10,530	1,143	0.0283
95	Sing (–2016)	Sing (–2016)	97	94	0.2[illegible]	5	1,948	1,171	10,606	11,131	0.0230
95	Sing (–2016)	Sound (–2016)	95	100	0.036	95	1,477	1,776	10,530	10,606	0.0230
95	Sound (–2016)	Sound (–2016)	97	100	0.195	95	1,948	1,616	11,920	1,131	0.0230
95	Sound (–2016)	Sound (–2016)	95	103	0.195	95	1,948	1,171	10,171	1,131	0.0230
95	Sound (–2016)	Sound (–2016)	95	100	1.000	5	1,948	1,948	11,920	1,948	0.1000
95	Sound (–2016)	Sound (–2016)	95	100	0.195	5	1,471	1,948	10,927	1,948	0.948
95	Sound (–2016)	September (–2016)	88	95	0.095	95	765	0.948	1,930	1,948	0.130
97	September (–2016)	September (–2016)	95	95	0.195	95	765	0.948	530	1,131	0.948
98	September (–2016)	September (–2016)	95	95	1.000	95	95	0.948	95	1,948	0.130
95	September (–2016)	September (–2016)	95	95	0.095	95	95	0.948	95	1,131	0.130
95	September (–2016)	Another (–2016)	95	95	0.195	95	95	0.948	95	765	0.948
Another Table			95	0.971	0.0230	0.948	0.948	0.130	765.00	765.00	0.948

Table 6.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2018 Alaska District 106 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	June 10, 2018	June 10, 2018	52	48	1,935	200	1,210	2,290	8	186	3,862
26	June 17, 2018	June 24, 2018	26	48	1,247	129	2,626	4,720	104	712	8,291
27	June 29, 2018	July 2, 2018	35	72	2,519	144	5,210	10,082	1,750	5,596	24,839
28	July 6, 2018	July 10, 2018	41	96	3,935	262	10,668	24,071	15,251	21,708	71,996
29	July 13, 2018	July 16, 2018	50	72	3,671	264	8,158	14,116	20,745	12,971	56,255
30	July 20, 2018	July 23, 2018	42	72	3,863	340	9,296	10,796	42,450	20,704	83,586
31	July 27, 2018	July 30, 2018	35	72	3,959	97	3,945	7,039	42,373	9,868	63,922
32	August 3, 2018	August 7, 2018	46	96	4,319	104	6,928	8,751	123,424	7,634	144,837
33	August 10, 2018	August 14, 2018	41	96	3,935	23	1,791	7,482	65,162	2,262	76,720
34	August 17, 2018	August 21, 2018	45	96	4,423	43	4,880	10,951	75,482	4,880	102,196
35	August 24, 2018	August 27, 2018	44	72	4,046	44	1,528	10,760	24,260	2,846	85,439
36	August 31, 2018	September 4, 2018	54	96	5,023	154	430	10,925	8,044	6,050	52,503
37	September 7, 2018	September 11, 2018	50	96	5,218	206	97	14,005	306	7,077	61,783
38	September 14, 2018	September 18, 2018	54	96	5,022	70	50	10,852	13	2,997	51,962
39	September 21, 2018	September 25, 2018	32	96	4,991	0	5	14,873	0	686	15,572
40	September 28, 2018	October 2, 2018	23	96	2,016	0	0	3,426	0	98	3,532
41	October 5, 2018	October 9, 2018	8	72	288	2	0	648	0	6	656
Season Total			685	1,392	70,822	2,092	58,430	286,819	419,592	106,283	868,972

Table 7.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2014 Annette Island Reserve purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort		Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats[1]	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
27	June 29, 2014	June 29, 2014	1	15	0	45	0	617	191	853
27B	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2014	1	15	26	134	85	10,048	494	10,787
28	July 6, 2014	July 6, 2014	1	15	31	873	213	29,803	2,205	33,125
28B	July 8, 2014	July 8, 2014	1	15	25	643	79	45,887	1,184	47,818
29	July 13, 2014	July 13, 2014	1	15	6	843	274	76,964	3,282	81,369
29B	July 15, 2014	July 15, 2014	1	15	16	768	157	63,086	3,354	67,381
29C	July 18, 2014	July 18, 2014	1	15	14	600	240	78,183	3,776	82,813
30	July 20, 2014	July 20, 2014	1	15	16	838	412	106,043	4,562	111,871
30B	July 22, 2014	July 22, 2014	1	15	0	705	264	103,783	3,563	108,315
30C	July 25, 2014	July 25, 2014	1	15	4	355	99	48,864	703	50,025
31	July 28, 2014	July 29, 2014	1	39	9	1,376	281	64,744	1,173	67,583
31B	July 31, 2014	August 1, 2014	1	39	8	1,183	215	73,631	1,987	77,024
32	August 3, 2014	August 4, 2014	1	39	5	900	243	79,079	488	80,715
32B	August 7, 2014	August 8, 2014	1	39	4	333	251	95,031	1,443	97,062
33	August 11, 2014	August 12, 2014	1	39	2	505	464	131,938	868	133,777
33B	August 14, 2014	August 15, 2014	1	39	12	694	470	186,876	662	188,714
34	August 17, 2014	August 18, 2014	1	39	4	774	398	154,581	486	156,243
34B	August 21, 2014	August 22, 2014	1	39	11	1,200	895	113,402	570	116,078
35	August 25, 2014	August 26, 2014	1	39	0	201	400	14,068	316	14,985
35B	August 28, 2014	August 28, 2014	1	15	0	0	24	0	0	24
39	September 21, 2014	September 21, 2014	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
39B	September 25, 2014	September 25, 2014	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	October 5, 2014	October 5, 2014	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Season Total				555	193	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562

[1]All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADFG managers as complete.

Table 8.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2014 Annette Island Reserve gillnet fishery (preliminary).

			Effort		Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats[1]	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	June 9, 2014	June 10, 2014	1	24	10	6	1	3	51	71
25	June 15, 2014	June 18, 2014	1	72	177	288	57	36	264	822
26	June 22, 2014	June 25, 2014	1	72	367	621	185	645	3,341	5,159
27	June 29, 2014	July 3, 2014	1	96	305	1,411	412	28,115	11,976	42,219
28	July 6, 2014	July 10, 2014	1	96	105	1,542	964	66,049	19,507	88,167
29	July 13, 2014	July 18, 2014	1	120	70	1,531	368	49,479	20,585	72,033
30	July 20, 2014	July 25, 2014	1	120	32	1,188	472	58,248	20,516	80,456
31	July 27, 2014	August 1, 2014	1	120	14	594	501	39,376	7,122	47,607
32	August 3, 2014	August 8, 2014	1	120	7	371	207	62,643	2,617	65,845
33	August 10, 2014	August 15, 2014	1	120	1	419	398	79,815	1,801	82,434
34	August 17, 2014	August 22, 2014	1	120	2	406	708	74,020	1,570	76,706
35	August 24, 2014	August 28, 2014	1	96	0	238	1,068	22,757	1,462	25,525
36	August 31, 2014	September 4, 2014	1	96	1	52	2,745	2,833	2,566	8,197
37	September 7, 2014	September 11, 2014	1	96	1	3	4,394	490	1,954	6,842
38	September 14, 2014	September 17, 2014	1	72	2	5	7,434	63	1,366	8,870
39	September 21, 2014	September 25, 2014	1	96	0	0	12,670	0	1,010	13,680
40	September 28, 2014	October 2, 2014	1	96	0	0	8,869	0	289	9,158
41	October 5, 2014	October 9, 2014	1	96	0	0	3,677	0	26	3,703
42	October 12, 2014	October 14, 2014	1	48	0	0	175	0	0	175
Season Total				1,776	1,094	8,675	45,305	484,572	98,023	637,669

[1]All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADFG managers as complete.

Table 9.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices by stock group and district for 2014 (in millions).

Stock group	District	Pink salmon index 2014	Management target lower	Management target upper	Met minimum escapement	Recent 10-year average
E Behm	101	2.83	0.67	1.77	+	1.78
Portland	101	0.69	0.1	0.28	+	0.40
W Behm	101	0.90	0.25	0.66	+	0.61
Kasaan	102	1.17	0.24	0.64	+	0.92
Moira	102	0.12	0.05	0.13		0.17
E Dall	103	0.40	0.13	0.36	+	0.33
Hetta	103	0.93	0.3	0.79	+	0.79
Klawock	103	1.15	0.42	1.11	+	1.11
Sea Otter Sound	103	0.24	0.1	0.28		0.21
Affleck Canal	105	0.21	0.14	0.38		0.30
Shipley Bay	105	0.09	0.11	0.28	–	0.22
Burnett	106	0.15	0.05	0.14	+	0.11
Ratz Harbor	106	0.16	0.04	0.12	+	0.13
Totem Bay	106	0.05	0.05	0.13	–	0.09
Whale Pass	106	0.12	0.07	0.18		0.12
Anan	107	0.29	0.21	0.57		0.40
Union Bay	107	0.14	0.05	0.12	+	0.11
Stikine	108	0.01	0.02	0.06	–	0.05
District Total	101	4.42	1.02	2.71	+	2.79
District Total	102	1.29	0.29	0.77	+	1.08
District Total	103	2.72	0.95	2.54	+	2.44
District Total	105	0.30	0.25	0.66		0.52
District Total	106	0.47	0.21	0.57		0.45
District Total	107	0.43	0.26	0.69		0.51
District Total	108	0.01	0.02	0.06	–	0.05
Southern Southeast Alaska Total		9.65	3.00	8.00		7.84

Table 10 - Preliminary annual allowable harvest (AABI) calculations for the Alaska District 104 Winch 27-30 purse seine fishery, 1999-2014.

Year	Nom/Shoots Total Return	Nom/Shoots Escapement	Allowable Nom/ Shoots AABI	Allowable Dist. 104 Nom/Shoots Harvest (2.47%)	Total Per Week 11 Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nom/Shoots Harvest	Overage/ Underage Per Year	Cumulative overage (-) or underage
1999	1,773,049	936,769	836,347	20,665	7,668	1,272	-47,399	-47,399
2000	5,108,239	1,000,000	4,108,239	101,547	68,969	24,221	-76,326	-60,103
2001	4,965,295	1,000,000	3,965,295	98,700	263,696	167,856	71,156	-26,292
2002	2,776,942	1,041,333	1,735,609	42,267	36,956	18,627	-27,640	-45,928
2003	3,396,939	1,000,000	2,396,939	59,868	84,762	44,298	-9,862	-55,427
2004	2,423,000	1,000,000	1,423,000	37,268	30,758	24,233	-68,032	-69,653
2005	1,776,474	1,000,144	776,330	18,871	15,699	19,442	569	-69,083
2006	3,496,535	1,000,000	2,496,535	62,000	89,637	48,980	6,492	-62,592
2007	2,702,674	1,000,000	1,602,674	89,476	102,139	79,633	19,156	-27,680
2008	2,531,766	1,000,000	1,431,766	19,877	6,362	6,886	-56,097	-47,699
2009	1,682,959	1,000,000	589,959	23,493	19,971	16,128	-3,365	-61,063
2010	1,395,636	956,954	438,682	10,797	8,637	3,955	-6,842	-78,672
2011	2,467,965	1,000,000	1,467,965	14,666	21,366	16,999	-27,467	-89,879
2012	2,717,171	1,000,000	1,617,171	89,133	98,588	9,998	-96,002	-116,746
2013*	963,693	642,464	139,998	7,693	10,260	8,227	-7,438	-122,337
2014*	1,874,765	1,000,000	1,774,765	47,108	114,779	76,439	7,165	-114,615

*Preliminary information pending completion of run reconstruction analyses

Table 11. Preliminary annual allowable harvest (AAWB) calculations for the Alaska Region's 10 gillnet fishery, 1999–2010.

Year	Base Period Total Return	Base Period Escapement	Allowable Base Period Catch	Allowable Weekly Harvest (Cells)	Total Return (1) Above Treaty Base Period	Actual Total Harvest Weekly	Percent Difference	Probability Percentage (2)
1999	663,000	200,000	463,000	46,300	100,000	110,700	6.1%	0.1%
2000	625,000	200,000	425,000	42,500	100,000	95,000	5.0%	50.0%
2001	788,000	267,000	521,000	52,100	188,000	170,000	2.0%	50.0%
2002	1,401,000	200,000	1,201,000	120,100	100,000	90,000	10.0%	50.0%
2003	1,277,000	200,000	977,000	97,700	100,000	75,000	14.0%	50.0%
2004	986,000	200,000	786,000	78,600	100,000	110,000	1.0%	50.0%
2005	666,000	200,000	466,000	46,600	100,000	90,000	5.0%	50.0%
2006	775,000	200,000	575,000	57,500	100,000	97,000	2.0%	50.0%
2007	645,000	200,000	445,000	44,500	100,000	90,000	5.0%	50.0%
2008	586,000	200,000	386,000	38,600	100,000	95,000	2.0%	50.0%
2009	775,000	200,000	575,000	57,500	100,000	97,000	2.0%	50.0%
2010	678,000	200,000	478,000	47,800	100,000	90,000	5.0%	50.0%
2011	756,000	200,000	556,000	55,600	100,000	95,000	2.0%	50.0%
2012	675,000	200,000	475,000	47,500	100,000	90,000	5.0%	50.0%
2013	681,000	200,000	481,000	48,100	100,000	95,000	2.0%	50.0%
2014	725,000	200,000	525,000	52,500	100,000	90,000	5.0%	50.0%

(1) Estimated. Information pending. Legislation 2.1 as recommended above.

Table 1.1 – Results: treatment and spatial effects in the 2018 baseline (base + spillover terms)

Effect	Est.	Std. Err.	z-value	p-value	Sig.	Effect	Estimate	Std. Err.	z-value	p-value	Sig.
Direct	0.42	0.11	3.82	0.0001	***	Direct	0.42	0.11	3.82	0.0001	***
Indirect	0.18	0.07	2.57	0.0102	*	Indirect	0.18	0.07	2.57	0.0102	*
Total	0.60	0.13	4.62	0.0000	***	Total	0.60	0.13	4.62	0.0000	***

Note: Spillover terms are based on a first-order contiguity matrix.

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Source: Author's calculations using synthetic data.

Table 13 – Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 1 seine fishery (preliminary)

Fishing Week	Date Week	Fishing Days	Purchases	Value	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days[1]	Known Vessels	Days Fishing[2]
27	30	Aug. 30	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	xxx, xxx	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	xxx, xxx	6.7	110	7
36	31	Sept. 06	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	x	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	x	x	6.0	3
Total			0	0	xxx, xxx	0	0	xxx, xxx	x	200	11

2014 catch figures are based on fishery (FOS) estimates

[1] Boat Days are expressed in 24-hour format

[2] Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of boats open

Table 14.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook***	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.14	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
25	63	Jun. 21	CLOSED	0	24	CLOSED	12,020	12,044	120	24	1
26	64	Jun. 28	CLOSED	0	2,699	CLOSED	38,845	41,544	746	168	7
27	71	Jul. 05	0	239	1,425	0	25,428	27,092	674	168	7
28	72	Jul. 12	84	4,371	4,095	0	17,116	25,666	572	168	7
29	73	Jul. 19	139	19,965	7,002	125	10,729	37,960	498	168	7
30	74	Jul. 26	1,115	29,929	5,751	0	13,170	49,965	526	168	7
31	75	Aug. 02	6,004	23,438	2,704	CLOSED	13,037	45,183	485	168	7
32	81	Aug. 09	16,254	15,663	4,065	CLOSED	4,241	40,223	231	168	7
33	82	Aug. 16	17,363	16,867	3,098	CLOSED	CLOSED	37,328	282	168	7
34	83	Aug. 23	10	9,504	498	CLOSED	CLOSED	10,012	195	168	7
35	84	Aug. 30	CLOSED	8,183	210	CLOSED	CLOSED	8,393	174	168	7
36	91	Sept. 06	CLOSED	4,256	196	CLOSED	9,131	13,583	292	168	7
37	92	Sept. 13	CLOSED	1,935	6	CLOSED	1,845	3,786	176	168	7
38	93	Sept. 20	CLOSED	479	0	CLOSED	440	919	85	168	7
39	94	Sept. 27	CLOSED	125	0	CLOSED	64	189	46	96	4
40	101	Oct. 04	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
Totals			**40,969**	**134,955**	**31,774**	**125**	**146,066**	**353,808**	**5,102**	**2,304**	**96**

2014 catch figures are based on Phone-in (IVR) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

*** Chinook Area bail catch pro-rated with validated Chinook landings.

Table 15.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.14	385	0	3	0	0	388	7	32	2
25	63	Jun. 21	903	5	0	0	7	915	10	32	2
26	64	Jun. 28	1,194	86	44	0	46	1,370	7	64	4
27	71	Jul. 05	1,187	24	1809	1218	9	4,247	21	64	4
28	72	Jul. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
29	73	Jul. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
30	74	Jul. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
31	75	Aug. 02	0	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	48	3
Totals			**3,669**	**115**	**1,856**	**1,218**	**62**	**6,920**	**45**	**240**	**15**

2014 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 16.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.14	9,314	2	55	CLOSED	371	9,742	165	32	2
25	63	Jun. 21	19,049	26	2	CLOSED	476	19,553	188	32	2
26	64	Jun. 28	39,424	218	139	CLOSED	989	40,770	383	64	4
27	71	Jul. 05	26,571	465	5,331	2,729	311	35,407	377	64	4
28	72	Jul. 12	7,725	147	3,936	CLOSED	CLOSED	11,808	164	32	2
29	73	Jul. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
30	74	Jul. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
31	75	Aug. 02	5,674	934	20,624	CLOSED	CLOSED	27,232	55	48	3
Totals			**107,757**	**1,792**	**30,087**	**2,729**	**2,147**	**144,512**	**1,332**	**272**	**17**

2014 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 17 - Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian total Area 3 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Fishing Week	Start Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
29	42	Jun 14	5,679	2	56	[redacted]	171	41,136	170	32	2
27	43	Jun 21	19,952	51	2	[redacted]	481	26,408	158	32	2
26	44	Jun 30	49,618	304	265	[redacted]	1,077	42,148	358	44	4
27	70	Jul 07	27,756	489	7,184	3,947	328	79,674	167	48	4
28	72	Jul 14	7,729	147	5,056	[redacted]	[redacted]	41,808	318	42	3
29	73	Jul 21	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
30	74	Jul 28	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
31	75	Aug 04	1,479	456	26,429	[redacted]	[redacted]	37,303	71	28	3
Totals			**115,459**	**1,497**	**51,948**	**3,947**	**2,055**	**195,455**	**1,274**	**274**	**27**

2014 catch figures are based on iPhone or DFO estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open

Table 16 - Results: commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 1 Swordfish fishery (preliminary)

Million Pounds	Net Pounds	Landing Date	Vessels	Trips	Days	Hours	Hooks/set	Trips	Days Fished	Vessel Days	Net Pounds
12	12	Jul. 12	50	120	1,200	2,400	2,000,000	2,400	2	12	1
24	12	Jul. 24	2,400,000	240	2,400	4,800	4,000,000	48,000	4	24	1
36	12	Jul. 36	3,600,000	360	3,600	7,200	6,000,000	72,000	6	36	1
48	12	Aug. 48	4,800	1,200	12,000	24,000	20,000,000	240,000	20	48	1
60	12	Aug. 60	6,000	1,200	12,000	24,000	20,000,000	240,000	20	60	1
72	12	Aug. 72	7,200,000	240	2,400	4,800	4,000,000	48,000	4	72	1
Total			24,000	2,160	36,000	72,000	60,000,000	720,000	60	360	6

(1) Landed figures are based on fishers' records.

(2) Vessel days are approximated to 24-hour periods.

(3) Days fishing are the sum of the daily fishers' operating days/periods of vessel use.

Table 1: Results – [illegible] and yielding effect of the [illegible] trial – Variety combining [illegible] years (Mean ± [illegible])

[illegible] Area	Net Area	[illegible] Ha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 20 – Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2016 Canadian total Area 3 seine fishery (preliminary).

Fishery Week	Year Week	Ending Date	Herring	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
28	32	Aug. 14	6,750	269	161,269	7,776	C.I.O.R.D.D.	206,063	11	92	2
29	33	Aug. 21	C.I.O.R.D.D.	1,987	580,459	19,302	C.I.O.R.D.D.	805,808	47	44	4
30	34	Aug. 28	C.I.O.R.D.D.	1,469	177,296	C.I.O.R.D.D.	C.I.O.R.D.D.	178,739	24	92	2
31	35	Sep. 04	22,975	2,663	128,198	C.I.O.R.D.D.	C.I.O.R.D.D.	153,228	17	92	2
32	36	Sep. 11	8,941	2,763	146,147	C.I.O.R.D.D.	C.I.O.R.D.D.	157,701	22	92	2
33	37	Sep. 18	C.I.O.R.D.D.	684	38,364	C.I.O.R.D.D.	C.I.O.R.D.D.	39,048	7	92	2
Totals			**38,667**	**9,675**	**864,800**	**27,078**	**0**	**940,857**	**148**	**524**	**14**

2016 catch figures are based on Phase-in (IVOR) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 21.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 3/103 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
25	63	Jun. 21	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	64	Jun. 28	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 05	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
29	73	Jul. 19	CLOSED	62	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	62	1	48	2
30	74	Jul. 26	CLOSED	81	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	81	2	168	7
31	75	Aug. 02	CLOSED	76	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	76	1	168	7
32	81	Aug. 09	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
33	82	Aug. 16	CLOSED	158	48	CLOSED	CLOSED	206	3	168	7
34	83	Aug. 23	CLOSED	6,069	367	CLOSED	CLOSED	6,436	71	168	7
35	84	Aug. 30	CLOSED	4,868	152	CLOSED	CLOSED	5,020	68	168	7
36	91	Sept. 06	CLOSED	5,968	60	CLOSED	CLOSED	6,028	59	168	7
37	92	Sept. 13	CLOSED	2,210	9	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,219	35	168	7
38	93	Sept. 20	CLOSED	2,026	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,026	43	168	7
39	94	Sept. 27	CLOSED	2,558	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,558	39	168	7
40	101	Oct. 04	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	144	6
Totals			**0**	**24,227**	**636**	**0**	**0**	**24,712**	**322**	**1,872**	**78**

2014 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 22.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian total Area 4 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
25	63	Jun. 21	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	423	423	58	30	1.25
26	64	Jun. 28	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 05	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 12	24,778	668	13,423	CLOSED	CLOSED	38,869	186	16	1
29	73	Jul. 19	174,903	2,578	83,791	CLOSED	CLOSED	261,272	747	64	4
30	74	Jul. 26	133,399	3,384	165,055	CLOSED	CLOSED	301,838	689	64	4
31	75	Aug. 02	30,316	1,302	48,125	CLOSED	CLOSED	79,743	151	16	1
Totals			**363,396**	**7,932**	**310,394**	**0**	**423**	**682,145**	**1,831**	**190**	**11**

2014 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 23.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian total Area 4 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye***	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
30	74	Jul. 26	35,179	2,883	171,801	CLOSED	CLOSED	209,863	59	64	4
31	75	Aug. 02	81,580	3,995	294,981	CLOSED	CLOSED	380,556	73	80	5
32	81	Aug. 09	1,297	60	7,000	CLOSED	CLOSED	8,357	1	16	1
Totals			**118,056**	**6,938**	**473,782**	**0**	**0**	**598,776**	**132**	**160**	**10**

2014 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independant of hours open.

*** Sockeye catches were from validated landings as part of the ITQ fishery

Table 24 - Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 4/3M redfish fishery (preliminary)

Calendar Week	Start Week	Fishing Date	Set Days	Cobs	Pods	Chaos	Chinook	Total	Over Days*	Drum Opps	Days Fishing**
25	69	Jun. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
26	69	Jun. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
27	70	Jul. 07	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
29	73	Jul. 14	[illegible]	2,078	734	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,812	0	48	2
30	74	Jul. 20	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	168	7
31	75	Aug. 02	[illegible]	2,753	378	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,131	0	168	7
32	80	Aug. 09	[illegible]	1,175	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,175	0	168	7
33	82	Aug. 16	[illegible]	1,628	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,628	0	168	7
34	83	Aug. 23	[illegible]	1,987	169	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,156	13	168	7
35	84	Aug. 30	[illegible]	1,369	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,532	11	168	7
36	91	Sept. 06	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	168	7
37	92	Sept. 13	[illegible]	137	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	137	1	168	7
38	93	Sept. 20	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	168	7
39	94	Sept. 27	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	168	7
40	95	Oct. 04	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	168	7
Totals			0	11,369	1,859	0	0	12,371	25	1,871	78

2014 catch figures are based on Phase-in (PIN) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open

Table 11. Wrydale commercial catch and fishing effort in the 1111 seabed trawl fleet [1] gillnet fishery specimens [2]

Mesh Size	Net Perim	Fishing Nets	Hauls	Lifts	Fish	Catch	Catch/lift	Gulls	Bird Effort	Whale Effort	Net Damage
32	72	2	12	12	1,152	0.0 kg/m²	0.0 kg/m²	1,152	0	12	0
28	72	2	365	5	3,177	0.0 kg/m²	0.0 kg/m²	3,177	0	43	0
40	72	2	41	1	91	0.0 kg/m²	0.0 kg/m²	182	0	43	0
24	72	2	5	1	2	0.0 kg/m²	0.0 kg/m²	2	0	43	0
Total			423	19	4,422	0	0	4,408	0	101	0

[1] Gulls figures are found on Rona in 2016, inclusive.

[2] Hook Nets are open-ended to Great Ocean.

[3] Net Fishing on the sea in the late Silent opening independent Whale spot.

Table 10 – Results – comparison with and without effect of the [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Table 27 – Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2014 Canadian Area 5/105 troll fishery (preliminary).

Fishery Week	Year Week	Ending Date	Pinks	Coho	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days[a]	Hours Open	Days Fishing[b,c]
27	xx	Jun. 21	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	xx	Jun. 28	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 05	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
29	73	Jul. 19	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	48	2
30	74	Jul. 26	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
31	75	Aug. 02	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
32	80	Aug. 09	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
33	82	Aug. 16	802	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	932	6	168	7
34	83	Aug. 23	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
35	84	Aug. 30	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
36	91	Sept. 06	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
37	92	Sept. 13	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
38	93	Sept. 20	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
39	94	Sept. 27	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
40	101	Oct. 04	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	144	6
Totals			0	802	0	0	0	802	6	1,872	78

2014 catch figures are based on iPhone in-DFO estimates

[a] Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format

[b,c] Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open

Table 28.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 3 Entrance (1-4) net fishery, 2004–2014.

	Year										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon											
Total Run	34,999,070	43,651,072	11,524,695	52,342,831	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,791,415
Actual Escapement	16,769,261	17,519,566	8,532,450	23,578,584	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,113,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385
Escapement Requirement [Dist 101-103 escapement goal]	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	24,249,070	32,901,072	2,992,245	41,592,831	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,041,415
Actual Number and %AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 3(1-4) Net Fishery											
Total Pink Harvest in Area 3(1-4) Net	559,034	894,890	143,733	1,740,271	12,082	432,861	36,334	201,754	150,740	1,249,570	450,671
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	448,730	690,317	112,342	1,421,812	10,580	276,270	21,353	180,930	127,120	1,149,166	347,109
Actual %AAH	1.85%	2.10%	3.75%	3.42%	0.07%	0.98%	0.17%	1.81%	0.61%	1.64%	0.87%
Overage/Underage Based on the 2.49% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:											
Allowable % AAH	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%
Allowable Harvest	603,802	819,237	74,507	1,035,661	372,955	700,734	320,509	249,499	521,018	1,744,512	997,031
Overage [Positive]/Underage (Negative)	-155,072	-128,920	37,836	386,150	-362,375	-424,464	-299,156	-68,569	-393,898	-595,346	-649,922
Cumulative Overage/Underage	-301,602	-830,522	-792,687	-406,536	-768,912	-1,193,376	-1,492,532	-1,561,101	-1,954,999	-2,550,345	-3,200,267

Table 29.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery, 2004–2014.

	Year										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon:											
Total Run	34,999,070	43,651,072	11,524,695	52,342,831	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,791,415
Actual Escapement	16,769,261	17,519,566	8,532,450	23,578,584	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,113,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385
Escapement Requirement	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	24,249,070	32,901,072	2,992,245	41,592,831	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,041,415
Actual Number and %AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 1 Troll Fishery											
Total Pink Harvest in Area 1 Troll	22,198	27,768	34,854	61,276	23,243	61,522	17,950	44,193	48,223	84,216	31,775
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	19,499	23,098	30,134	55,418	21,171	50,392	12,708	41,631	44,739	80,590	26,798
Actual %AAH	0.08%	0.07%	1.01%	0.13%	0.14%	0.18%	0.10%	0.42%	0.21%	0.12%	0.07%
Overage/Underage Based on the 2.57% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:											
Allowable %AAH	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%
Allowable Harvest	623,201	845,558	76,901	1,068,936	384,938	723,248	330,807	257,516	537,758	1,800,561	1,029,064
Overage (Positive)/Underage (Negative)	-603,702	-822,460	-46,767	-1,013,518	-363,766	-672,855	-318,099	-215,885	-493,019	-1,719,971	-1,002,267
Cumulative Overage/Underage	-4,699,933	-5,522,393	-5,569,160	-6,582,678	-6,946,444	-7,619,300	-7,937,399	-8,153,284	-8,646,302	-10,366,273	-11,368,540

Table 30.–Escapements to Canadian Areas 3, 4, and 5 in 2014 (preliminary).

Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
3	562,000	85,317	142,087	8,072	10,357
4	1,646,038	55,626	1,480,946	1,028	26,551
5	21,274	1,664	205,862	1,846	UNK
Totals	**2,229,312**	**142,607**	**1,828,895**	**10,946**	**36,908**

Table 31 - Pre-season salmon forecast, for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5 in 2016.

Area	Species	Forecasted Return to Canada
Area 1	Sockeye	UNK
	Pink	Off Year
Area 3	Sockeye	900,000
	Pink	Average
Area 4	Sockeye	1,500,000
	Pink	Below Average
Area 5	Sockeye	UNK
	Pink	Very Poor

Table 7: Annual effort and crop effort for Canadian farms (,), [illegible]

		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Table 10 Annual escapements for Canadian Area 4 (2014 is preliminary)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 36. – Annual escapements for Canadian Area 5 (2014 is preliminary).

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FIGURES

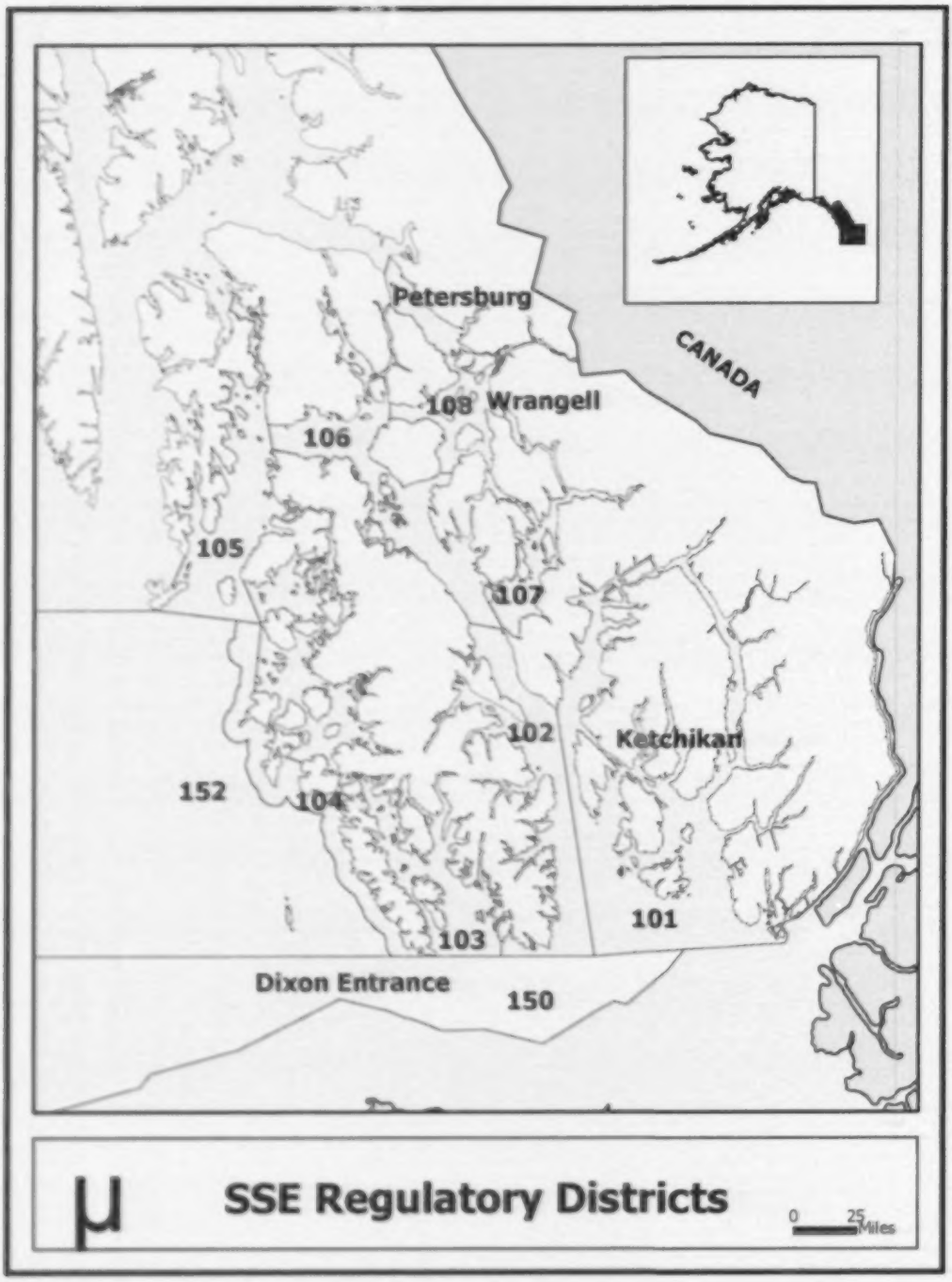

Figure 1.–Alaska Department of Fish and Game southern Southeast Alaska regulatory districts.

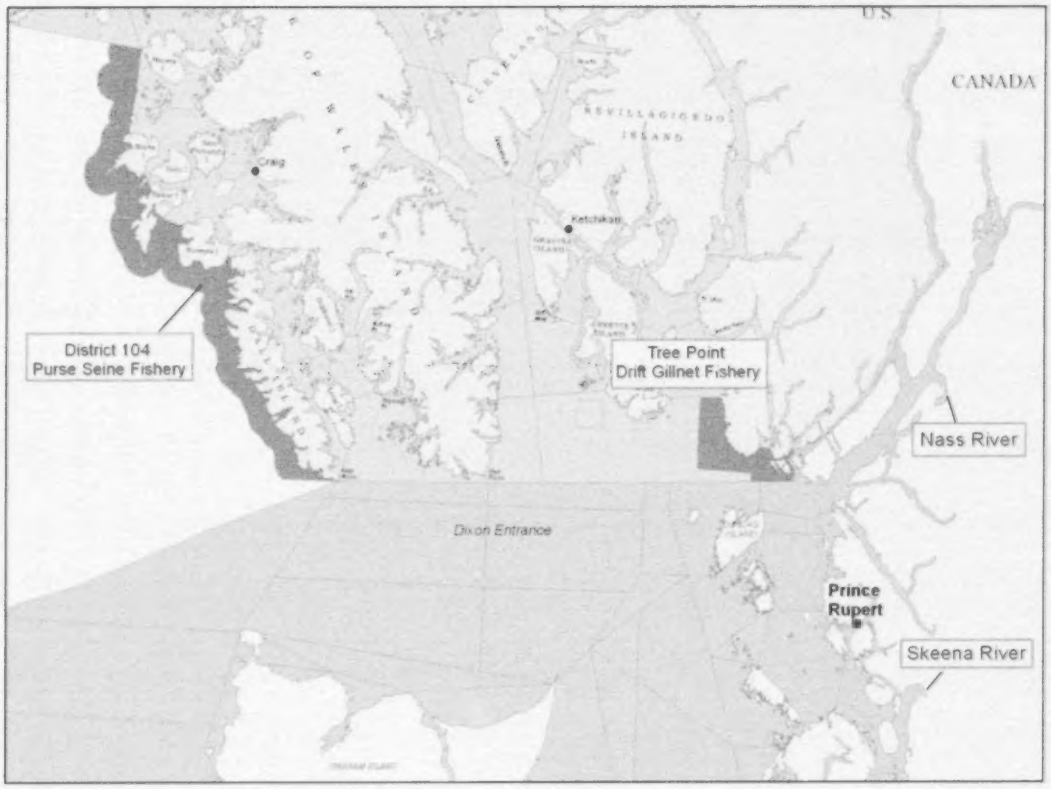

Figure 2.–Alaska District 101 drift gillnet and District 104 purse seine treaty fisheries.

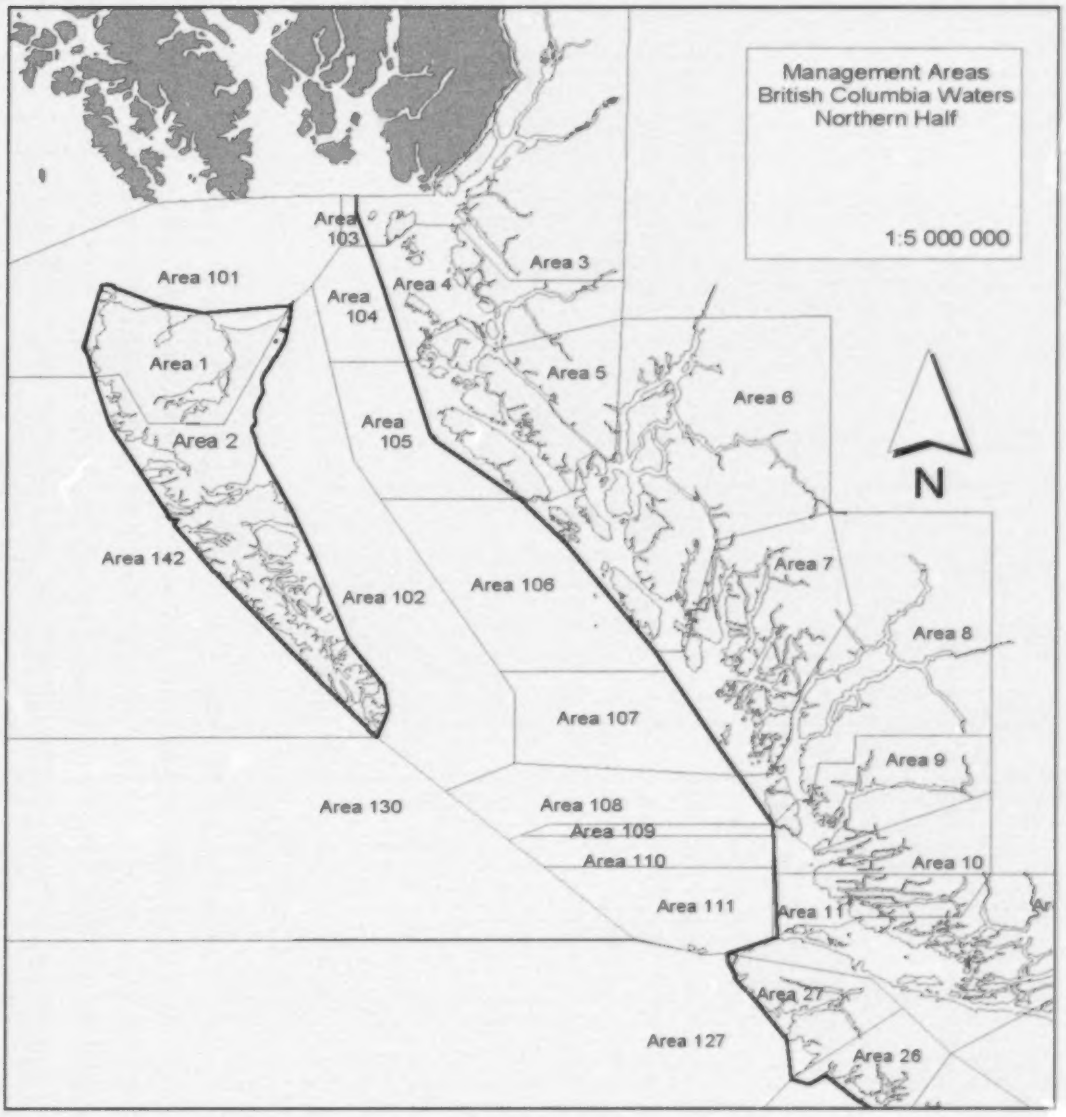

Figure 3.–Canadian Statistical Areas 1-10, northern British Columbia.

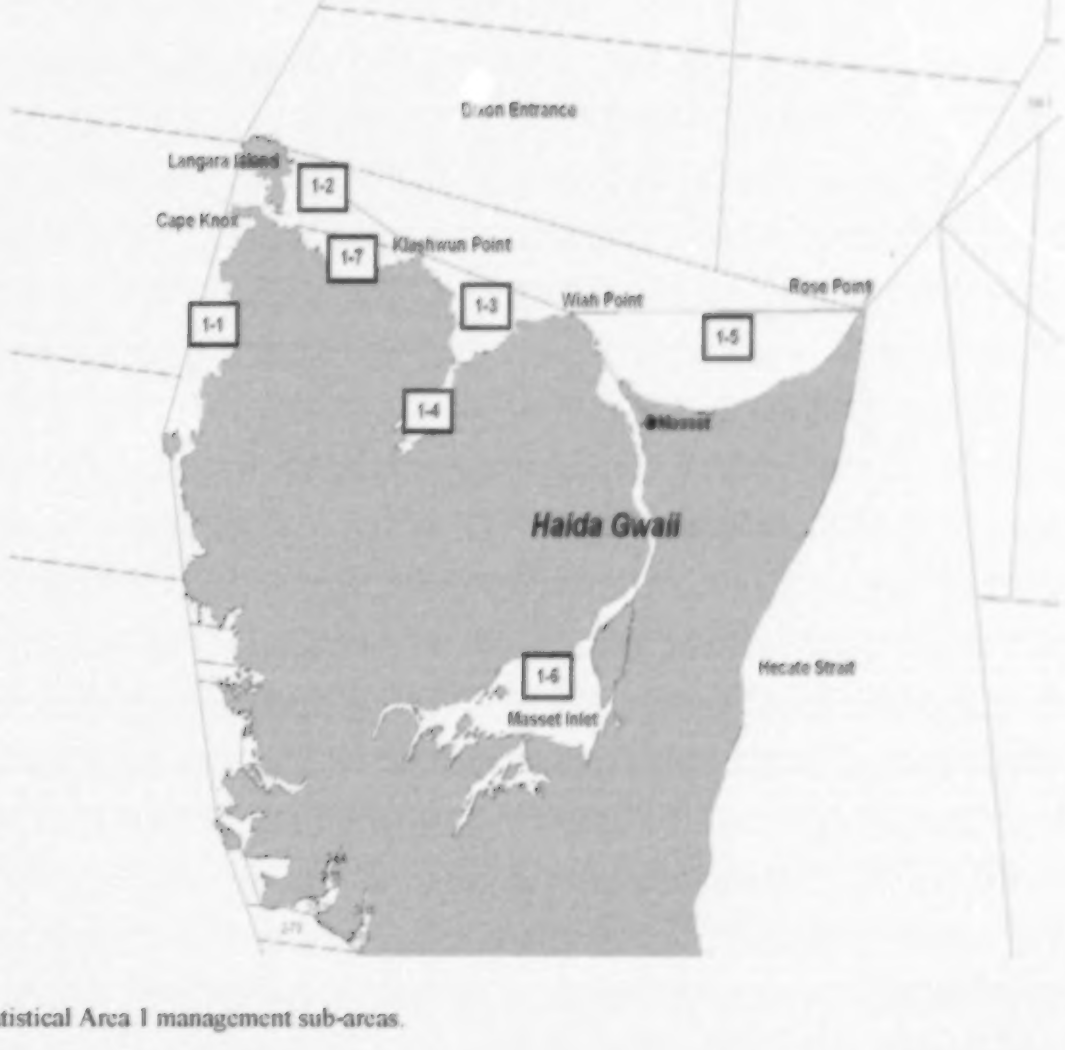

Figure 4.–Canadian Statistical Area 1 management sub-areas.

Figure 1 - Canadian Statistical Area 3 management sub-areas

Figure 4 - Canadian Area 4 management sub-areas

AREA 1